

GIT system

prepared by @**Medicine is life**

<https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine>

2024

1. Magnesium salts as Antacids can cause as a side effect

- A. Diarrhea
- B. constipation
- C. Tarry stool
- D. Cough

2. The available H₂RA in the markets is

- A. Famotidine
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Ranitidine
- D. Loratidine

3. What is the main histological feature of the colon that distinguishes it from the small intestine

- A. Presence of villi
- B. Presence of crypts of Lieberkühn
- C. Abundance of goblet cells
- D. Presence of Brunner's glands

4. Which one of the following statements about hepatitis C is FALSE

- A. The incubation period is about 50 days
- B. It is commonly spread by the enteral route in many countries
- C. It frequently progresses to chronic hepatitis in untreated
- D. It is characterized clinically by long-term sequelae

5. All of the following are true about antibodies, EXCEPT which one

- A. They fix complement
- B. They are glycoproteins
- C. They predominate the primary immune response to antigen
- D. They occur on the surface of B-lymphocyte
- E. They are molecule with a single, defined amino acid sequence

6. Which cells in the gastric mucosa are primarily responsible for secreting pepsinogen

- a. Enteroendocrine cells
- b. Chief cells
- c. Mucous cells
- d. Parietal cells

7. A positive hydrogen breath test is indicative of

- A. Sucrase deficiency
- B. Celiac disease
- C. Lactose intolerance
- D. Inflammatory bowel disease

8. Each of the following statements concerning hookworm infection is correct EXCEPT

- a. Hookworm infection is caused by *Necator americanus*
- b. Hookworm infection can cause pneumonia
- c. Hookworm infection is acquired by humans when filariform larvae penetrate the skin
- d. Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding the eggs in feces

9. the most common type of gastric cancer?

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Lymphoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Neuroendocrine tumor

10. Which type of epithelium is found in mucosa of the oral cavity and pharynx?

Stratified squamous epithelium

11. Which of the following bacteria causes a type of food poisoning

A. Streptococcus sanguis

B. Staphylococcus aureus

C. Staphylococcus saprophyticus

D. Staphylococcus epidermidis

12. :The final products of complete protein digestion by peptidases are

Dipeptides and tripeptides.a

B.Amino acids

c. Polypeptides

d. Oligopeptides

13. Which one of the following characteristically is NOT expressed by the main populations of
?intraepithelial lymphocytes

a. CD 19

b. CD 103

c. $\gamma\delta$ form T-cell receptor [TCR]

d. CD8

e. $\alpha\beta$ form of the T-cell receptor [TCR]

14. T-cell antigen receptors are distinguished from antibodies by which of the following

A. T-Cell receptors are glycosylated

B. T-Cell receptors bind complement to lyse cells

C. T-cell receptors are mediators of allergic reactions

D. T-cell receptors must interact with antigen uniquely presented by other cells but not with free

antigen

E. T-Cell receptors bind various cytokines

GIT system

prepared by @**Medicine is life**

<https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine>

15. What is the most common site of small bowel lymphoma

Cecum .a

Jejunum .b

Duodenum .C

Ileum .d

16. Drug of choice to treat Toxoplasmosis is

A. Clindamycin

B. Metronidazole

C. Tinidazole

D. Sulfadiazine and pyrimethamine

17. Serotype E. coli 0157:H7" is related to

a. Enteropathogenic (EPEC)

b. Enteroaggregative (EaggEC)

c. Enteroinvasive (EIEC)

d. Enterohemorrhagic (EHEC)

e. Enterotoxigenic (ETEC)

18. The most proper way to manage viral GE is

A. Antibiotica

B. None of above

C. Antiviral agent

D. Vaccination

E. Rehydration

19. Gastroesophageal varices bleeding most important treatment is

a. Omeprazole

b. Ciprofloxacin

c. Octreotide

d. Ceftriaxone

20. Severe Crohn's disease treatment

a. No role for infliximab, only corticosteroids can be used

b. Aminosalicylates with oral budesonide

c. IV corticosteroids with IV cyclosporine and infliximab

d. Colectomy

21. The drug of choice to treat spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)

A. Amikacin

B. Gentamicin

C. Cefazolin

D. Cefotaxime 6g (high dose)

22. Which of these organisms produce deadly food poisoning disease

A. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

B. *Staphylococcus aureus*

C. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

D. *Clostridium botulinum*

E. *Bacillus anthracis*

23. Which of the following is a classic histological feature of ulcerative colitis

A. Villous atrophy

B. Cobblestone mucosa

- C. Granulomas
- D. Crypt abscesses and distorted crypt architecture
- A. Esomeprazole
- B. Omeprazole
- C. Loratidine
- D. Famotidine

25 . Which GLUT transporter plays a crucial role in glucose sensing by pancreatic beta cells

- A. GLUT4
- B. GLUT2
- C. GLUTS
- D. GLUT1

26. The drug of choice in the treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding ulcer is

- A. Histamine
- B. H2RA
- C. PPIS
- D. Misoprostole

27. :The single most important characteristic of diarrhea caused by Vibrio cholera is

- A. None of above
- B. Massive bloody diarrhea
- C. Renal insufficiency
- D. Profound watery diarrhea
- E. Severe abdominal pain

28. :Norovirus symptoms include

- A. Vomiting and diarrhea
- B. All of above

C. Blurred vision and difficulty swallowing

D. Rash and congestion

E. Both B+C

29. Which genetic syndrome is associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer and features polyps throughout the colon

A. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

B. Lynch syndrome

C. Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)

D. Gardner syndrome

30. Ascites, a complication of liver cirrhosis treated mostly with diuretics

A. Furosemide 40mg with spironolactone 100mg

B. Furosemide 100 mg with spironolactone 40 mg

C. Hydrochlorthiazide 25 mg

D. Furosemide 40 mg is enough

31. The triple therapy of H.pylori is

A. PPIs, clarithromycin, bismuth sulphate

B. PPIs, clarithromycin, gentamicin

C. PPIs, clarithromycin, amoxicillin

D. PPIs, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin

32. The pancreas has both endocrine and exocrine functions. Which of the following structures is associated with its endocrine function?

A. Pancreatic ducts

B. Islets of Langerhans

C. Pancreatic acini

D. Centroacinar cells

33. proton pump inhibitor is

- A. Cimitidine
- B. Lansoprozole
- C. Arpiprazole
- D. Ranitidine

34. Sever ulcerative colitis treatment is

- A. No need for treatment
- B. Mesalamine suppository and oral budesonide
- C. Oral corticosteroid with sulfasalazine high dose
- D. IV corticosteroids and IV cyclosporine

35. ?What is the primary histological feature distinguishing the duodenum from the jejunum

- A. Presence of Peyer's patches
- B. Presence of villi
- C. Presence of Brunner's glands
- D. Presence of goblet cells

36. Which liver condition is characterized by the presence of fatty infiltration without significant inflammation or fibrosis?

- A. Alcoholic liver disease
- B. Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- C. Cirrhosis
- D. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)

37. In which condition would you typically find a "whorled" appearance of the muscularis propria

on histology?

- A. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)
- B. Leiomyoma
- C. Schwannoma

D. Leiomyosarcoma

38. What is the most common presenting symptom of diverticulitis

A. Right upper quadrant pain

B. Left lower quadrant pain

C. Jaundice

D. Melena

GIT system

prepared by @**Medicine is life**

<https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine>

39. What is the main clinical picture of hepatitis A

A. None of above

B. Upper respiratory tract infection

C. Rash

D. Jaundice and abdominal discomfort

E. Limb paralysis

40. Which of the following correctly pairs an enzyme with its classification

A. Carboxypeptidase- endopeptidase

B. Trypsin- exopeptidase

C. Aminopeptidase- exopeptidase

D. Chymotrypsin- exopeptidase

41. most commonly associated with pseudomembranous colitis

A. Clostridium botulinum

B. Clostridium difficile

C. Clostridium perfringens

D. None of above

E. *Clostridium tetani*

42. ?Why is glucose entry into muscle decreased in diabetes mellitus

A. The liver compensates by producing more glucose

B. There is an overproduction of GluT4

C. There is a reduction in insulin levels leading to fewer GluT4 transporters

D. Muscle cells become resistant to glucose

43. Which genetic mutation is most commonly associated with Lynch syndrome (Hereditary.14
Nonpolyposis Colorectal Cancer, HNPCC)

A. PTEN

B. BRCA1

C. MLH1

D. APC

44. ?Which of the following is an intestinal flagellate

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Cryptosporidium hominis*

C. *Balantidium coli*

D. *Giardia lamblia*

45. Which one of these statements about infection by bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract is
FALSE

A. Ammonia is produced by *helicobacter* to help this acid-sensitive bug to overcome the acid in
the stomach. This ammonia provides protection against inflammation

B. *Helicobacter* is a rare infection

C. *Helicobacter pylori* is a commensal bacterium

D. The acid in the stomach is sufficient to kill most gut pathogens

46. ?What is the primary histological feature of the liver lobule

A. Portal triad

B. Kupffer cells

C. Hepatocytes

D. Central vein

47. Which of the following conditions is associated with the development of gallstones

A. Cystic fibrosis

B. Systemic lupus erythematosus

C. Hypoparathyroidism

D. Hyperlipidemia

48. Which type of esophageal cancer is most commonly associated with Barrett's esophagus

A. Squamous cell carcinoma

B. Small cell carcinoma

C. Large cell carcinoma

D. Adenocarcinoma

49. HCV belong to which of the following families

A. Flaviviridae

B. Hepadnaviridae

C. Calicivirus

D. Deltavirus

E. Picornaviridae

50. Each of the following statements concerning hookworm infection is correct EXCEPT

A. Hookworm infection is acquired by humans when filariform larvae penetrates the skin

B. Hookworm infection is caused by *Ancylostoma duodenale*

C. Hookworm infection can cause anemia

D. Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding the trophozoite in the stool

51. What is the hallmark histological feature of Crohn's disease

A. Continuous colonic involvement

B. Transmural inflammation

C. Crypt abscesses

D. Presence of pseudopolyps

52. Which of the following is a common complication of chronic pancreatitis

A. Gallstones

B. Pancreatic pseudocyst

C. Acute appendicitis

D. Barrett's esophagus

53. What is the typical histological finding in celiac disease

A. Hyperplastic polyps

B. Villous atrophy and crypt hyperplasia

C. Granulomas

D. Desmoid tumors

54. Which type of liver carcinoma is commonly associated with chronic hepatitis B infection

A. Angiosarcoma

B. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

C. Hepatoblastoma

D. Cholangiocarcinoma

55. Which has mixed luminal and systemic amebicide

A. Metronidazole

B. Chloroquine

C. Paromomycine

D. Iodoquinol

GIT system

prepared by @**Medicine is life**

56. ?In which condition is the entry of glucose into muscle decreased due to a reduction in GluT4

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Cushing's syndrome

57. ?What is the primary causative agent of peptic ulcers

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Clostridium difficile
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Helicobacter pylorid

58. What type of immune response characterizes celiac disease

- A. B-cell-mediated response
- B. T-cell-mediated response
- C. Antibody-mediated response
- D. Neutrophil-mediated response

59. :Pregnant woman's GERD can be treated safely by the order

- A. H2RA then PPIs then antacids
- B. Misoprostole then PPIs then antacids
- C. antacid then H2RA then PPIs
- D. PPIs then H2RA then antacids

60. The drug of choice to treat hepatic encephalopathy is

- A. Lactulose
- B. Rifaximine

C. Branched chain amino acid (BCAA)

D. LOLA

GI system

prepared by @**Medicine is life**

<https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine>